

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend the claims to read as follows:

1. (Currently Amended): A method of driving a liquid crystal display device during one display frame, comprising the steps of:

applying one of a high-level common voltage and a low-level common voltage to a plurality of liquid crystal cells of the liquid crystal display device to write data into the liquid crystal cells within a time interval shorter than one display frame interval;

applying a reference common voltage to the plurality of liquid crystal cells after applying the one of the high-level common voltage and the low-level common voltage; [[and]]

turning on a backlight after said data writing to display an image, and

re-aligning the liquid crystal cells after the step of turning on the backlight, by applying one of the high-level common voltage and the low-level common voltage or applying a common voltage having a polarity opposite to the common voltage applied when the data is written.

2. (Previously Presented): The method according to Claim 1, wherein after applying one of the high-level common voltage and the low-level common voltage, the liquid crystal cells respond according to the data written between the time when the data is written and when the backlight is turned on.

3. (Previously Presented): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the reference common voltage is lower than the high-level common voltage and greater than the low-level common voltage.

Claims 4-6 (Canceled).

7. (Original): The method according to Claim 1, wherein when data is being written, an effective voltage remaining in the liquid crystal cell is larger than a data voltage applied to the liquid crystal cell.

8. (Original): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to or more than + 15V.

9. (Original): The method according to Claim 8, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to a gate high voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor of the liquid crystal cell.

10. (Original): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to or less than -5V.

11. (Original): The method according to Claim 10, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to a gate low voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor in the liquid crystal cell.

12. (Previously Presented): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the driving method is applied to one of an optically compensated bend mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode, and a twisted nematic mode liquid crystal display device.

13. (Currently Amended): A method of driving a liquid crystal display device during one display frame, the method comprising the steps of:

inputting data signals to a plurality of liquid crystal cells;

allowing the liquid crystal cells to respond to the applied data signals; [[and]]

applying a reference common voltage to the plurality of the liquid crystal cells after the allowing of the liquid crystal cells to respond, wherein one of a high-level common voltage and a low-level common voltage is applied to the plurality of liquid crystal cells during the inputting step;

turning on a backlight after the step of applying the reference common voltage, and re-aligning the liquid crystal cells after the step of turning on the backlight, by applying one of the high-level common voltage and the low-level common voltage or applying a common voltage having a polarity opposite to the common voltage applied during the step of inputting.

14. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 13, wherein the reference common voltage is lower than the high-level common voltage and greater than the low-level common voltage.

Claims 15-19 (Canceled).

20. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 13, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to or more than + 15V.

21. (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to a gate high voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor of the liquid crystal cell.

22. (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to or less than -5V.

23. (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to a gate low voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor in the liquid crystal cell.

24. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 13, wherein the driving method is applied to one of an optically compensated bend mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode, and a twisted nematic mode liquid crystal display device.